

THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to notice given through the Native American, and by Handbills, a large and respectable meeting of the Native American Association was held at the old Theatre on Wednesday evening last, when the following proceedings took place: Mr. Ulysses Ward, Vice-President, in the Chair, assisted by the Corresponding and Recording Secretaries.

Mr. Sweeney, Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to wait on Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, for the reasons of Mr. Benson's extraordinary removal from office by a foreigner, reported as follows:—

The Committee appointed at the general meeting of the 14th instant, to inquire into the truth of the allegation, that William B. Benson, a member of the Native American Association, has been removed from the post of Watchman of the Northeast Executive Building, merely for having enrolled himself as a member of the Association, respectfully Report—

That in execution of the duty, reluctantly undertaken by them, they deemed it most proper, as a mode of admitting of no misconception or misrepresentation, to address a respectful communication to the Secretary of State, setting forth the alleged reasons for the removal of Mr. Benson, requesting that the truth of Mr. Benson's statement might be inquired into, and, if found to be true, that the only proper redress might be afforded to Mr. Benson by an order for his restoration to office.

The Committee present herewith a copy of their letter to the Secretary of State, and they submit to the Association, and to their fellow-citizens generally, whether in matter and manner it was not of a character to entitle it to respectful consideration, and those, in whose name and behalf it was written, to a civil reply. Yet the Committee have patiently waited to the very hour fixed for the assembling of the Association, without having been favored with the notice of the Secretary.

Your Committee are aware that in Kingsly Governments, towards those subjects some of our public functionaries appear to be exceedingly partial, it is not unusual for men high in authority to treat with contempt the respectful remonstrances of the People; but, heretofore, as the Committee believe, such a course has been universally condemned by the American People, as a violation of those great principles, which, by them at least, have been looked upon as the most distinguishing features of their form of government. The remarkable saying of an eminent lawyer of antiquity, and of which it may be well to remind the Secretary of State, may be found to be as orthodox now, as when first uttered, that Government is best "where a wrong done to the meanest subject is considered an injury to the whole Republic."

Of the cause of Mr. Benson's removal, the Committee are therefore desirous to satisfy the Association by the production of any fact or explanation; but as Mr. Benson has been uniformly a firm and decided political friend of the late and present Administration—as the Secretary has failed to assign any just cause for dismissing him—and as he has produced and published to the world the strongest testimonial of good conduct and fidelity to his public trust, from a large number of gentlemen holding respectable stations under the Government, and who have had daily and hourly opportunities of closely observing his conduct, the Committee are constrained to infer that William B. Benson has been sacrificed for no other reason than that his name has been found on the rolls of the Native American Association.

It is not thought to be incumbent on the Committee to pronounce any judgment upon the course which the Secretary of State has judged it proper to pursue, in relation to the respectful manner in which the Association and the Committee as its organs, have approached him; and, therefore, they are content to submit the whole subject to the Association, and, through it, to the American People.

(Copy.)
WASHINGTON, July 19, 1853.

The Hon. John Forsyth,
Secretary of State:

Sir—At a recent meeting of the Native American Association, of this City, a body consisting of nearly one thousand members, it was represented that William B. Benson, a member of the Association, who has for some years held an humble post in your Department, the profits of which were essential to the comfortable maintenance of his family, has been recently removed from office, for no other reason than that his having been enrolled as a member of the Association rendered him personally obnoxious to the Superintendent, who, we are fortunate that his victim, had the happiness to have been born under the dominion of a foreign potentate.

The Association could not, and do not, presume to depart from their appropriate sphere to interfere with the undoubted privilege of the heads of Departments to make their own selection of agents to perform the subordinate duties of their several Departments; but it is due to themselves, as an Association of citizens of a free country, to repel insult at all times, however high the source from which such insult may emanate. They cannot admit that, to be born in the United States, to have served with honor and fidelity in her armies, to have endured the perils, privations and hardships of a soldier's life in time of war, and to be enrolled amongst those who esteem it matter of gratulation and thankfulness to have been born on a free soil, are sufficient causes for the withdrawal of confidence, by one who is indebted for the power to appoint and remove to the singular liberality of American institutions. And you will not be surprised that a removal from office, for the last reason indicated, is considered an insult to the Association to which Mr. Benson belongs.

But the Association, unwilling to yield entire credence to the representations made, without a careful examination into their truth, have charged the undersigned to address this communication to you, and respectfully request that a proper investigation may be made into their truth, and, if found to be true, that Mr. Benson may be ordered to be restored to his office. They cannot permit themselves to believe that an American Secretary of State will willingly suffer any act of oppression or injustice to be perpetrated under color of his authority, or by any officer whose elevation has been derived from him. They feel assured, from your well-established reputation, that to insure justice to an individual, it is only necessary that his case be brought fairly before you; and they entertain no apprehension that the degree of redress will be merely measured by the humble condition of the injured individual.

The undersigned deem it proper to say, that Mr. Benson is in possession of honorable proof, that he served with zeal and fidelity for five years in the army of the United States, a large part of which term was passed on the field of battle against the enemies of his country; and, at the time of his discharge from the service, he enjoyed the rank of a sergeant, to which he had been promoted in reward of his merit and services as a soldier. Since his removal from office he has been furnished with a most unequivocal certificate of good conduct by thirty-five respectable gentlemen, heads of bureaus and clerks in the building occupied by the department of State.

The undersigned do but justice to the Association, in assuring you, that, in troubling the Secretary of State with this communication, they are as desirous to do full justice to him as a public officer, as to the humble individual whose case they propose for his consideration.

It will be gratifying to the undersigned to be enabled to lay your reply to this letter before the Association at their general meeting on Wednesday next.

With great respect and consideration,
Your obedient servants,
(Signed) GEO. SWEENEY,
JOS. BORROWS,
T. D. JONES, } Committee.

The Report, upon motion, was accepted.

Mr. H. S. Cross then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That composed as we are of members of the different political parties known throughout the country, we consider the disregard of John Forsyth as Secretary of State to the respectful address of our Committee upon the outrage done to the rights of a Native American by a subordinate foreigner in that Department, as an insult to the whole of our fellow-countrymen who are endeavoring to build up a national feeling and a national character by our own People.

Resolved, That we have the conduct of John Forsyth in allowing a foreigner to be in his Department to remove an American without just cause, who has served the country

in the hour of peril, as highly injurious to Republican principles, and as tending to diminish the attachment and fidelity of the Native to his country, and calculated to produce animosities and heart burnings against foreigners, which time cannot heal.

Resolved, That we view the course of John Forsyth with deep regret as manifesting a desire to court the influence of foreigners, and thus alienating the attachment of friends from the administration of their own choice.

Mr. H. J. Brent then read an article from the Truth-Teller, purporting to be the official report of the proceedings of an Irish Dinner held in this City, on the 4th instant. (See editorial column for the article read to the Association by Mr. Brent.) Mr. B. then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Association view with alarm, for the safety of our republican institutions, the growing arrogance of aliens, nurtured by domestic patronage, and cannot but express its earnest desire that Americans, wherever situated, will take early measures to reform the American policy of courting foreign friendship.

Mr. H. M. Morfit addressed the meeting with great eloquence, and at considerable length, upon the general subject of Native American prospects and principles, and was frequently interrupted by repeated cheers, when he concluded amid the deafening shouts of the Association, by offering the following resolution, which was adopted, and a subscription set on foot immediately, which places the paper upon a firm and substantial basis.

Resolved, That in order to place "The Native American" newspaper upon a permanent footing, for the ensuing year, the sum of one thousand dollars be raised by voluntary contributions, over and above the annual subscriptions; and that the Publisher, Mr. J. C. Dunn, be authorized to collect the same.

Mr. Harkness, in addition to the foregoing Resolution, proposed that individuals who might be disposed to make monthly contributions, instead of specific and immediate subscriptions, be invited to subscribe, whereupon monthly subscriptions to a large amount were given in.

Upon motion, many gentlemen were admitted and their names enrolled upon the list of the Association, which now numbers largely over one thousand members.

Upon motion it was

Resolved, That the editors of the National Intelligencer, the Globe, the Madisonian, and the Washington Chronicle, and all papers friendly to the Native American doctrine, be requested to publish the entire proceedings of the Association in the case of Mr. Benson, together with the Report of the Committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Forsyth, to learn from him the cause of Mr. Benson's removal.

During the evening, Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., President of the Association, arrived and took the Chair. Several eloquent addresses were made, which want of room forces us reluctantly to omit.

The meeting adjourned to meet on the 9th of August next.

GARRET ANDERSON,
Rec. Secretary.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MESSENGERS: I am not one of those, if, indeed, there are any such, who, in arraying themselves under the Native American banner, seek to wage a war of proscription and persecution against those who have sought in this country for advantages and comforts denied them in their own. I have not cried out against foreigners whose course here has been marked by quietness and industry; nor in opposition to the peaceful exercise by them of all the rights which are accorded to them by our laws; but yet I have beheld with disgust, the gross and impudent disposition manifested by most of them to control our elections and seize upon almost every office of trust under the Government. I have witnessed with indignation the anti-American practice of some of the heads of Departments, of employing foreign adventurers and parasites, for the performance of public duties to the exclusion of honest and capable men, who, proud of the Native privileges of Americans, cannot and will not stoop to thrive by fawning at the feet of an official lordling. But it is my present purpose to call the attention of your readers to a subject, in comparison to which, the employment of foreigners, merely as clerks and messengers, is a matter of utter insignificance. Those entrusted with the important duties of the Executive Departments have not always been content with preferring foreigners for the humble situations of the Government, which in general require mere manual and clerical labor, but they seem to take especial pains to hunt up foreigners for the offices of most trust and confidence, and place them in positions where treachery and villainy would inflict the greatest possible evil upon our country and her institutions. At this moment the most important duties, and those requiring the utmost degree of fidelity in the Departments of State, Navy, and the Patent Office, are in the hands of persons born under foreign governments. Their attachment to the institutions of the United States, if it exist at all, is but an acquired sentiment, and therefore entitled to but little confidence, when compared to that infinitely stronger and enduring attachment which every man, with the attributes of a man, feels to the land of his birth. It is not my purpose to wound personally any one of the individuals alluded to. For some of them I entertain great personal respect; but they must excuse me for declaring that, in principle it is wrong, and in practice it will be found to be dangerous, to entrust men of foreign birth and attachments with the important secrets of any Government.

But the immediate purpose of this Communication is to direct the serious attention of your readers and the American People to a remarkable case which has already occurred, but which seems to have escaped the vigilance and animadversions of the American Press. I beg of the Government and the People to read and ponder.

About the period of the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of France, General Bernard, an Engineer of distinguished celebrity, who had filled an important post in Napoleon's staff, fled to this country. Immediately the usual engines were set in motion to puff off the extraordinary abilities of the French Engineer, and crowds of Americans, whose sickly sympathies for the fallen Emperor and his fugitive followers smothered up their patriotism, swarmed around the Executive and Congress, pressing upon them the great advantages which would result to the country from making a great American from an outcast Frenchman. Congress, in its zeal to honor the faithful servant of Buonaparte, with inconsiderate and indecent haste created an office with pay and emoluments of several thousand dollars per annum, and the Executive forthwith placed this foreign renegade in it. General Bernard, on accepting the office, took the usual oath of fidelity to the United States, and, when his probationary term of

five years had elapsed, became in due form a citizen of the United States, took the oath of allegiance, and solemnly renounced forever, all obedience and allegiance to any and every foreign prince and potentate. Well, as usual, we believed in his sincerity, for could we doubt the truth, honor, and gratitude of a distinguished foreigner? The most important department of the Government, in case of war, was put under his charge. All the plans, drawings, and surveys of all of our forts, fortifications, arsenals, military roads, harbors and inlets, were placed in his custody. For sixteen years he was engaged in the examination of every thing connected with the national defence; the whole topography of the Union became as familiar to this Chief Engineer as the chambers and passages of his own house. He knew, better than our own generals, all the strength and all the weakness, all the security and all the imperfections of every fortification in the country. None knows better than General Bernard knows the points which might be advantageously attacked by the enemy, and when the attack might be made with assurance of success. It was right that an American General should possess this knowledge; but was it wise to entrust such information to a Frenchman or to any foreigner?—that is the question.

You have said, Messrs. Editors, over and over again, foreigners have abused, and Americans have ridiculed you for saying, that every man loves his own country best; that no time or distance can wear away this first, this never-dying love of our native land; that we should never trust the emigrant with the offices, the secrets, the government of the country. Demagogues and traitors have reviled and scoffed at your warnings, and even those to whom the destinies of the nation are committed, boastfully proclaim that they court an alliance and brotherhood with the offcasts of Europe. Now, Sirs, mark one of the consequences of our folly. This General Bernard, this chief of Topographical Engineers, this man who solemnly swore perpetual allegiance and fidelity to the United States, this double traitor who solemnly swore to renounce forever all obedience and allegiance to any foreign prince or potentate, and particularly to the King of France, at the very first opportunity, returns to his own dear native land, laden with every thing valuable with which we could entrust him, to be used for the benefit of his King and master, and to our injury, whenever a war between the two nations might render it necessary. At the moment when we were believed to be on the eve of a war with France, General Bernard filled the post of Minister of War in that country. Is there any doubt as to his duty to his King? Can any one of common sense, suppose that he would have failed to use against us the valuable knowledge he obtained in our service? Every general and every engineer in the French armies, to be sent to invade our coast and sack our towns, would have been made acquainted, better perhaps than our own officers, with every valuable information in relation to the state of our fortifications, and the extent of our resources. Can such a state of things be contemplated by any American who possesses an American heart, without shuddering at such consequences, resulting as they do from the folly and unguarded confidence reposed by our own Government in the professions of foreign adventurers. Let our people and Government take solemn warning from this single case, and put an end to the unnatural practice of preferring to places of trust and emolument, those whose attachments are to other lands, and whose oaths of fidelity are taken only for temporary purposes, and to be violated and renounced when those purposes have been accomplished.

Another striking case occurs to me at the moment. Captain Poussin, a Frenchman, came to this country about the year 1814 or 1815, a poor, ragged and hungry wanderer. From a feeling of mere charity, Mr. Latrobe, then Architect of the Public Buildings, employed him in copying drawings of the works then in progress, until his friend General Bernard succeeded in cajoling our Government to place him at the head of the Topographical Department. Immediately this humble mendicant was transformed into an officer of Engineers, promoted over the heads of several meritorious natives, enjoyed General Bernard's especial regard and confidence, and, returning with his patron to France, like him renounced his sworn allegiance to the United States, and resumed his natural obedience to his own country. He, too, was instantly taken into its military service, ready, no doubt, like a true Frenchman, to carry the arms of Le Grand Monarque into this or any other nation, with whom his master may at any time be at war. But we deserve all this and more, for our egregious folly, not to say treason against nature and love of country.

WASHINGTON.

[COMMUNICATED.]

REVEALING FEATURES IN THE ORIGIN OF EXISTING EVILS.

"Those who are not for are against us."

MESSENGERS: It is well known that the cause invariably precedes the effect, and also that effects are felt when the cause is unknown: so, that, in removing the effects of disease, whether physical, moral, or political, research must ever be made for its prominent producer, before a proper remedy can be applied to eradicate it. An observance of this principle of action is evidently applicable in gaining an antidote for foreign diseases that are generating in our land. In organizing ourselves into a Society of Native Americans, "to sustain and elevate a national character, and to preserve unalloyed the purity of that liberty handed down to us by our revolutionary parents," we felt that those principles were in a state of deterioration, were too much lost sight of—that our rights and claims are trampled upon—we saw a national evil rearing its head among us. We have, as is correct, endeavored to find the grand or direct cause of the state of things under which we now labor, the feeder of this evil. Our Press has moved steadily on in the vindication of our rights, in exposing misrule, and working a reform. She, among other agencies, seems not at a loss to bring in view "sources" from which foul impositions upon Native claims and principles spring. It is seen that from one quarter (which, in all sense, should be the last,) is derived not the least injurious influence that is exerted against us. From this fount all tributary rivulets of opposition are supplied. Need I take upon myself to write, in plain terms, wherein and under what name does this MASTERING INFLUENCE consist? To the readers of this sheet it would be of no moment: for, those who will, will appreciate both the direction and high calling. Peruse the previous number of this paper, (No. 50)—then, shall I have recourse to the alphabet to designate?—I think not. Read the proceedings of the Association on the 14th instant, and in them, the "proceedings" which have emanated

from what should be 'considered' an exalted quarter, towards an honest, brave and faithful son of our soil—a man, who, though moving in the humbler stations of public life, has strong claims on the esteem, support and protection of his fellow countrymen: as much so, in every view, as he who may be in the highest elevation we can confer. The allusion here refers to the case of Mr. W. B. Benson, who has recently been dismissed from a situation as watchman in the Northeast Executive Building, by Mr. Edw. Stubbs, a foreigner at the head of that Building as Superintendent.

I perceive the Association has appointed a committee to wait on the Hon. Secretary of State, in order to have a more concise understanding of the dismissal above named. I feel satisfied, from the simple tenor of the Secretary's cold and evasive answer to Mr. Benson's call upon him for redress, as to his real principle in this matter. Does he show a disposition to make investigation, much less to afford redress? No, the petitioner is handed back to him who inflicted the injustice upon his rights—only making use of a few smothering ingredients in his official twenty-worded note to the wronged individual.

Men in high stations, of this day, have a great tact in giving a fair face to their public acts; and we can scarcely ever obtain from them a candid and open expression of their actual principles—they possess a coloring-brush for every movement: that which wears the exterior of a dark hue, and is exceptionable, needs only the magic wave of the hand to present a purity of whiteness! But this rudiment in artificial skill must have its fall—it cannot endure the combat of justice; our eyes are too wide open long to patronize the workmanship of such operatives. Those who do not now see how the wheel of affairs are revolving, must be blinded by the potent influence of *lucres*. There is a certain mass who are ever ready to swallow the acts of public agents as pure and undefiled. Were it not that we yet have a noble-spirited majority of American patriots in our country's ranks, above the reach of anti-republican influence—those whose principles are not to be formed, or eradicated, according to the dictation of the disposers of favors or emolument in Government places—not to be guided by a monthly compensation, in their love of principles and measures—we might look in tears on our expiring liberties. Things are going on in an undermining and hidden form—and it will require the wakeful energies of a virtuous people to protect themselves against their effects.

Now, Sirs, this dismissal by Mr. Stubbs never would have taken place, under the present circumstances, had it not been well known it would receive the sanction of his superior in station—even should it reach the Executive focus; so, I feel it of no account to east blame on Mr. Stubbs. Can we blame him—do we expect more of him? It is obvious he possessed a lately-formed prejudice toward Mr. Benson; for, after acknowledging that Mr. B. had discharged his duty faithfully, in a note of explanation to Mr. B. he says, "I had ceased to repose in you that confidence which led to your employment, and without which it could not be continued." So, it is plain, this foreigner expected more of this American than the discharge of his duty as Watchman; I should like to know in what his want of "confidence" consisted—but it is easy of anticipation. This power of discharge and appointment is in this Foreigner's hands, and after this form he will use it. Are Americans to shut their eyes to such inroads on their rights—such insults to their feelings, and such an imposition on a fellow American? With them it rests whether it shall or shall not be so.

Are we to look up to foreigners, placed at the head of different branches of the operations of our Federal offices, for redress, when they, in their public capacity, commit a wrong on a native citizen, or citizens, by a dismissal from office or otherwise? No, we look a little higher, or to a source which the People esteem of more responsibility. Yes, it must be evident to any man of common discernment, that we must look to our chief Public Agents, and our national Executive, for a stop to be put to this induction of Foreigners into Government places of trust. Were they not placed in power, (i. e. in office,) and countenance given to their acts, there would be naught to complain of. I believe it to be a stubborn set principle of action, now, among the Powers that be, to confer office upon no American, without he possesses certain influence, or is forced in by those possessing it. The just and noble question used in former times, of "Is he honest, is he capable," in this day of chaste professions, is, like angel's visits, few and far between. The calculation appears to run in this wise: "The placing of one foreigner in office, gains the support and adoration of a mass of them;" [and, from present indications, there is no doubt but that effect is produced.] "And by giving fair features to principles and measures, will be gathered into the fold those who have not the good fortune to inform themselves of real movements, or the actual predominating principles of the times. Yes, I assert, and religiously believe, there is a full understanding, at this time, among some, if not many, of our chief appointing officers, of the manner in which they are to proceed against Native American rights and doctrines. They will favor us only when they cannot avoid doing so. They will keep their manoeuvres hid from public observation—imposing on us, by degrees, at what they conceive to be the most vulnerable points; and, if so allowed to proceed, will eventually bid defiance to our claims and opposition. Look on passively, with these elements of subversion staring you in the face, and, strange as it may appear, you will, at no distant day, fear simply to lisp the ennobling name of *Native American*—notwithstanding that the least proper precaution now, would hand down, not only the name, but the principles and immunities, to the latest posterity.

As a whole people, we must closely examine the present position of affairs. One sentiment should actuate us on this question—we harbor no other consideration than that of the common weal of our common country. We feel considerable cause to mistrust the good faith of many we have raised to responsible situations. Some public servants seem rather to exert a devastating effect on our general interests than otherwise. It is imperatively politic that the Native American people look well to the parts of the individuals upon whom they confer their suffrages—know them: know principles, not men—and, at least, no matter under what political banner they move, know them to be men of firm, stern and steadfast native American sentiments; for from such only can our country receive helping service. We intend not to persecute or intrude upon the rights of any community of men; all we have in view is, to protect ourselves, our whole country and her institutions, and the natural inheritance of our birth-rights as native citizens and the exclusive sons of America's soil. These we will shield and foster to the uttermost, while mental and phy-

sical attributes strengthen and animate our existence as a nation.

As a Native American Party, we broadly disclaim identity with any political party of the day; but, if possible, we are determined to know our enemies, and oppose their intrusions, no matter in what political place or ranks we may find them, or from whence they may come. Let us, then, as Native Americans, in every spot of the Union, mark well the movements going forward under high-sounding and beautiful titles prefacing professed principles! It is beyond dispute that we have native citizens among us who are, for sooth, contributors to this foreign audacity, and who must be held up to the unqualified reprobation of all real Americans. LEAVENWORTH.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MESSENGERS: Permit me through the medium of your valuable paper to call the attention of the public to a subject hitherto but little noticed in your paper. It is that of grog shops, with which our city is so much infested. Those shops are generally kept by foreigners, who seduce from the paths of virtue, the youth of our city, by learning them to become rum-drinkers. The conduct of the owners of these establishments is criminal in the first degree. I had occasion a few days since to visit one of those establishments on 7th street, and saw within its accursed walls, a number of boys whose ages, apparently varied from 12 to 15 years, drinking with all the eagerness of confirmed drunkards, the intoxicating drafts, and setting off their revelry with the most wanton cursing and swearing. On the Sabbath days the pavement in front is a scene of disorder, and it is often with difficulty that respectable people can procure a passage through the crowd; selling to those youth on the Sabbath is not uncommon, and if this is to continue, ere long we may expect to see the youth of this country guilty of the same crimes that have caused their vile tutors to leave their own. Forbid it heaven! Let the proper authorities investigate the conduct of those dealers in liquid poison and profanity. It is due to Society, and especially to the rising generation. Is not this enough to alarm the apprehension of every parent, and bid him rest not until these receptacles of vice, and generators of crime, misery, and shame, be swept away from our community.

If this state of things be not remedied, love of country, respect for the Deity, and every virtuous principle will continue to give way to the bad examples of which we have so much cause for apprehension and for repudiating the foreigner.

B.

From the N. Y. Correspondent of the National Intelligencer.

Somebody, in the London Times, is chopping up Americans into minced meat; and all the sins we ever committed, be they in Vicksburg, or Arkansas, or Boston, by Judge Lawless or the Lynch mobs, are paraded out at length to horrify Europeans from such a Lynch-killing, mob-destruction, contract-breaking, lawless-expounding, steamboat-blowing-up set of rascals. They make us worse than we used to make out Texas. However, this is the dark side. It is clear that the United States are now the amazement of the European world; the faith of our merchants, the wonderful recuperative power of our People in a crisis that would have staggered Europe for a quarter of a century, having but made that crisis add to our moral importance. John Bull handles us with gloves, in comparison with his manner when he takes up France, or Italy, or Germany, or Turk, or Tartar. He likes Brother Jonathan at heart as a sort of countryman of his run mad.

From the Louisiana Advertiser of July 14.

Our State Senate consists of 17 members, chosen for four years, one-half going out every second year; only eight of this body were to be elected this year, and consequently the change has not been so great as if all of them had come before the people; as it is, however, we shall have ten Whigs, six Locofocos, and one doubtful.

The House of Representatives is chosen for two years, and consists of 50 members. The composition of that body will be thirty-two Whigs, sixteen Locofocos, and two doubtful.

Such, then, is the result of the general election in Louisiana? We have carried the Governor, the entire Delegation to Congress, and about two-thirds of both houses of the Legislature!

From the Boston Atlas.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The proceedings in the British Parliament since our last accounts were not of general interest.

The most prominent topic of the London papers is the fatal riot near Canterbury, of which we published an account on the arrival of the Great Western. The subject had been brought up in Parliament, in consequence of certain serious charges alleged against the magistrates of Kent and the keepers of the lunatic asylum in which Courtenay had been confined, for allowing him to go at large. Courtenay's real name, it seems, was John Nicholls Thom.

The affair was investigated by the magistrates on the 4th, at Faversham in Kent, fifteen of the prisoners being before them, four of whom were committed on the charge of wilful murder. Nine of the rioters were killed in the affray.

The following is part of an article on this subject:

From the London Chronicle.

Our peasantry, to use the vulgar phrase, are better fed than taught. They feed themselves, but they are left to men like the Knight of Malta to instruct them. This is the point to which we desire to draw the attention of every well-wisher to his country. How comes it that there exists in Kent, or any part of England, a degree of ignorance so brutish, a degree of superstition so grovelling, as the painful and humiliating accounts from the neighborhood of Canterbury have brought to our knowledge? Why do we pay three millions per annum to our clergy? That the son of a Cornish chandler, on the strength of a pair of brawny shoulders and leather lungs, shall be received as the Saviour of mankind, and make considerable rural population, men, women, and children, believe him an incarnation of the Supreme Being?

To what purpose, then, do we pour three millions per annum into the bosom of the Church? Are we not entitled to demand a larger return for so lavish an endowment? Have we not a fair right to complain that a clergy, which has now been legally established, and munificently proportioned for more than three centuries, has left so much an empty district in the island in a state of such utter destitution of the very alphabet of Christianity, and the first rudiments of knowledge, as to mistake a person like Courtenay for the Redeemer, to worship him as the Son of God, to believe in his omnipotence, his immortality and his resurrection.